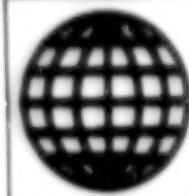


JPRS-SEA-93-007

24 May 1993



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CONTENTS

24 May 1993

CAMBODIA

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ke Kim Yan Receives Lao, SRV Army Attachés / <i>PRACHEACHON</i> 12 Jan/ | 1 |
| Trade Minister Discusses Reforms / <i>KAOH SANTEPHEAP</i> 2 Mar/ | 1 |
| Sin Sen Rebuts Ranariddh Allegations / <i>PRACHEACHON</i> 12 Jan/ | 2 |
| Thai Princess' Koh Kong Visit Reported / <i>PRACHEACHON</i> 12 Jan/ | 2 |

INDONESIA

POLITICAL

- | | |
|--|---|
| Biographic Information on New Cabinet Members / <i>TEMPO</i> 27 Mar/ | 4 |
|--|---|

MILITARY

- | | |
|--|----|
| Profiles of New Army Area Commanders / <i>EDITOR</i> 10 Apr/ | 12 |
|--|----|

ECONOMIC

- | | |
|--|----|
| Suharto Names Economic Advisers / <i>KOMPAS</i> 5 Apr/ | 14 |
|--|----|

LAOS

- | | |
|---|----|
| Government Plans To Increase Revenue / <i>VIENTIANE THULAKIT SANGKHAM</i> 29 Mar/ | 16 |
|---|----|

MALAYSIA

POLITICAL

- | | |
|--|----|
| Ban on Chinese Who Renounced Citizenship Lifted / <i>BERITA HARIAN</i> 15 May/ | 17 |
|--|----|

SINGAPORE

- | | |
|---|----|
| Country Becoming Software Piracy Center / <i>Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN</i> 24 Apr/ | 18 |
|---|----|

THAILAND

POLITICAL

- | | |
|--|----|
| Princess' Political Role, Impact on Monarchy / <i>KHAO PHISET</i> 2-8 Apr/ | 19 |
|--|----|

ECONOMIC

- | | |
|--|----|
| Thai Recording Chief, Sources on IPR Problems / <i>LAK THAI</i> 1-9 Apr/ | 20 |
|--|----|

Ke Kim Yan Receives Lao, SRV Army Attaches

93SE0147C Phnom Penh FRACHECHON
in Cambodian 12 Jan 93 pp 4

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 January 1993 at the Foreign Military Liaison Commission a Vietnamese military attache delegation led by Colonel Ngu the Vietnamese Military Attache to Cambodia and Lieutenant Col Khampeuy the Laotian Military Attache to Cambodia held cordial talks with General Ke Kim Yan permanent member of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party first deputy minister for national defense and chief of the political high commissariat of the Cambodian People's Army along with many other leaders in the Ministry of National Defense.

Gen Ke Kim Yan warmly welcomed the guests who had come to visit the leaders of the State of Cambodia (SOC) Ministry of National Defense on the 7th of January a victorious day for the Cambodian people. Col Ngu expressed his pleasure at the warm welcome and praised the historical day of victory of the Cambodian people especially the myriad sacrifices of the Cambodian People's Army to finally achieve the liberation of their land after the terrible disaster of the genocidal regime. Gen Ke Kim Yan spoke of the remembrance and the gratitude for all the help from the Army and people of their neighbor in the cause of liberating the Cambodian motherland. The first deputy minister for national defense expressed happiness at the support of all kinds for the SOC from the governments and people of Vietnam and Laos in carrying out the provisions of the Paris Accords. The general strongly emphasized that now in spite of the Khmer Rouge still not implementing the accords by continuing to violate them and claiming that there were Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil in truth and justice that gang cannot be allowed to play its venomous tricks as it wishes. The SOC has always had to struggle for the right of self-protection to protect peace and security for the people by correctly respecting the accords in order to thwart the plans of the genocidal regime which the Cambodian people detest most vehemently to return.

Trade Minister Discusses Reforms

93SE0161A Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAT
in Cambodian 7 Mar 93 pp 1-4

[Text] The minister emphasized that he came to the Ministry of Trade in 1990 at exactly the time when the government was reforming the economy from a controlled economy to a free market economy. That is an economy which follows the needs of the free market. Our commerce must change in order to catch up with the free market economic situation. We are expanding our imports and exports and the circulation of goods within the country that means that the products which are produced can be sold anywhere freely. For example beans corn and sesame if they are products of Kompong Cham or Prey Veng they can be freely transported to Battambang or any other province to sell. The

state has also fixed prices and products are sold according to a set price. Things are not sold for the state they can be sold for anyone depending on the person. There is no pressure or coercion in the buying of produce from the farmers. If any company buys something it has the right to export it through the Ministry of Trade with a license.

He said that our exports have increased but we still have prohibitions on certain special items such as rubber and lumber.

The state does not allow frivolous export. This kind of export requires 100% permission. He added that we had \$70 million in exports in 1992.

Concerning imports the minister said that we have deregulated imports in the same way according to the companies which we have created.

Thus our imports do not depend on a political ideology or on this or that country. We can import from a guilty country or from an innocent one. Our commerce is not concerned with politics. We care only about the expansion of our imports. We must also protect the political system and domestic products. If the products which we can produce are needed in our country we must reduce imports or if they are imports then import only 10 percent. But if we cannot produce something in the country we will allow it to be imported. After being imported they are distributed in the country or anywhere else according to the free market.

The minister cited the problem of fuel oil—first of all there was the fear that there would not be any oil to use. But now every place has fuel oil to use without any shortages. When there is an abundance of a product accordingly the price is cheap. It is imported so there is some benefit. The state gets some benefits it gains much income through taxes. This depends on the skill of the government and the parts.

He added that today we have no shortage of cement or steel they are expensive but we have enough.

He declared that there were some people who have accused us of using the free market economy as a little scam to bring back socialism but we really are developing a true free market economy. We are developing a free market economy so that there will be enough merchandise and we can avoid the inflammation of the people's anger by other parties.

He said that imported cement or steel by investors for the construction of hotels or markets would not be taxed if they were for building construction. As for supplies needed for agriculture such as fertilizer insecticides and farm equipment these would also not be taxed. But equipment for exploitation would be taxed.

He added that the Ministry of Trade does not fear wage-earners we are easy-going with them so that they will help us and not fear us.

He emphasized that, at the present time, there are 440 companies including seven non-profit state-run companies. There is one joint state company. Therefore they are free. They are free to develop, they will not revert [to the former system]. They are not just free at one moment as some parties accuse, they really are free.

The interview with the Minister of Trade Mr. Nhim Vanda, ended on a cordial note.

Mr. Nhim Vanda is a courageous, well-educated, Cambodian hero who fought hard to topple the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime during the dark times of the 1970s. He is a true man of 7 January 1979.

Sin Sen Rebuts Ranariddh Allegations

93SE0147B Phnom Penh PRACHEACHON
in Cambodian 12 Jan 93 pp 1-2

[Text] Recently H.E. [His Excellency] General Sin Sen, a member of the Supreme National Council (SNC) and deputy minister for National Security of the State of Cambodia (SOC), sent a letter to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of State of Cambodia and chairman of the SNC, and to H.E. Yasushi Akashi, the special representative of the secretary general of the UN to Cambodia, rejecting the statement by Prince Norodom Ranariddh which was published in the Bangkok Post. His complete letter is given below.

The daily paper BANGKOK POST dated 6 January 1993 speaking about crimes against FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] published on page 6 a statement by Prince Norodom Ranariddh which says first of all that the leaders of FUNCINPEC have said that they are certain that the SOC, which is the external manifestation of the Phnom Penh leaders is behind the attacks.

If Prince Ranariddh really said this, it is a serious public accusation against the SOC which we cannot accept. On behalf of the SOC, I beg to protect our rights and place this slander of the SOC before the public so that a competent court may seek the truth.

At the same time, I insist that the UNTAC in Cambodia help to find out the culprits who have committed political terrorism so that we can punish them as examples and make it clear who they are.

I would like to remind Your Excellency that, in the past we have worked constantly to guide the provincial and municipal authorities to strive to protect the various political parties in order to avoid accusations like this. However, I recognize that the great efforts by our authorities are not 100 percent effective at a time when the Khmer Rouge have sent many of their agents into every locale and used every trick in their criminal activities including political crimes in order to place the blame on the SOC.

The Khmer Rouge have been successful in their dark deeds because they perpetrated those crimes in areas where the SOC is in control and the criminals are usually disguised in SOC army or police uniforms. So suspicion falls quite easily on the SOC.

I would like to emphasize to Your Excellency that the SOC absolutely does not use political or criminal terrorism as a political tool. The use of SOC army or police uniforms during the commission of crimes, even at high noon, is done in order for people to see it is a strange matter which politicians and legal professionals who are experienced in politics must discuss because this is a way to put the blame on someone else or to kill two birds with one stone.

We must not forget that these crimes of the Khmer Rouge are part of the joint strategy of that group to destroy the peace accords, sabotage the upcoming elections, and, at the same time, keep public opinion from noticing their own military activity.

Thai Princess' Koh Kong Visit Reported

93SE0147A Phnom Penh PRACHEACHON
in Cambodian 12 Jan 93 pp 1-4

[Text] Koh Kong is a province located far to the southwest of Phnom Penh bordering on the Gulf of Thailand and the Thai province of Trat. Koh Kong is a region rich in mountain forests and in flood plain forests with a coastline stretching from the Thai border to Sihanoukville.

On 8 January beginning at 0600 in the Koh Kong Provincial capital every thoroughfare was decorated with Thai and Cambodian flags and other bright colored flags accompanied with fresh flowers and on the street beginning in front of the docks opposite the Provincial Finance Office there were students, officials, cadre, ordinary citizens and many provincial government workers crowded along the road to provincial headquarters all carrying Cambodian and Thai flags to welcome the Thai princess on her royal visit.

The 8th of January was a very important day for the people of Koh Kong Province when Crown Princess Sirinthorn, the daughter of the Thai king paid a memorable visit for the first time in history.

At 1100 the entourage accompanying the royal visit of Crown Princess Sirinthorn the daughter of the Thai king and responsible for health and education in Thailand arrived at the port of Koh Kong. Accompanying the Princess on her royal visit were the governor of Trat Province, many military, police and civil officials in three navy ships with eight helicopters flying overhead and four patrol boats of the Thai Navy. The princess was in the third ship.

Welcoming and organizing the reception for the royal visit of Crown Princess Sirinthorn at the port of Koh Kong, we particularly note General Tie Banh, member of

the Supreme National Council (SNC) and vice premier; and SOC [State of Cambodia] minister of national defense Mr. Yim Chaili; minister of health Mr. Rung Phiamkesan; chief of the people's committee of Koh Kong Province; Mr. Ek Sam-OI; deputy minister of education Mr. Mi Samed; deputy minister of Health and Secretary of the Cambodian Red Cross along with the lieutenant governor and many provincial officials. His Excellency the Thai ambassador to the SNC and his wife were also present on this occasion.

Later they visited the hospital laboratory, intensive care unit, recovery room, and patients who were in the Koh Kong Provincial Hospital and Mr. Rung Phiamkesan told the Princess about the geography, present state of affairs and quality of life of the people in Koh Kong Province.

Mr. Rung Phiamkesan stated that for more than two decades all the people of Cambodia had faced danger from war especially the danger of genocide by the Pol Pot gang who had destroyed everything to the point where almost nothing remained of the national infrastructure had forced the people out of the populated areas and killed them, torured them, and deprived them of food in the most barbaric way in history.

He further said that after 7 January 1979 the scars of genocide still remain causing the CPP [Cambodian People's Party] and the government of the SOC and the people of Cambodia hundreds of thousands of problems which we must solve completely by ourselves with the aid of neighboring countries and a number of other countries in the world. For more than 14 years under the leadership of the CPP, the government of the SOC and people of every nationality throughout the province of Koh Kong have been doing their utmost to rebuild with their bare hands to erase gradually the scars which remain of the Khmer Rouge to rescue and rebuild the motherland to change the face of Koh Kong Province in order to expand the development much quicker than had been thought possible.

Mr. Rung Phiamkesan also said that it was clear that at present the general standard of living of all the people in the province of Koh Kong had raised the level of the national infrastructure so that the progress surpassed that of previous regimes.

Mr. Rung Phiamkesan assured them that during these 14 years the province had repaired nearly all of the provincial hospital buildings which the Princess was visiting turning them from a Pot Pot prison into this hospital had rebuilt it as it was in the time of Prince Sihanouk's Popular Socialism as a good hospital to serve the needs of the people.

The province chief added that every level of government of Koh Kong Province respected and implemented the Paris Accords and had active and good cooperation with UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] forces in the province but unfortunately the Khmer Rouge continued to actively block the implementation of the accords by the SOC and UNTAC because they did not want any peace or national reconciliation at all because they have been and still are ruining the Paris accords in order not to participate in the May 1993 elections.

Mr. Rung Phiamkesan assured them that this royal visit really will lead to feelings of great international interest for Cambodia and for the people of Koh Kong Province that it is truly the first bridge of friendship for the people of Cambodia and the people of Thailand and especially for the peoples of Koh Kong and Trat Provinces increasing good will and continuing cooperation and a feeling of peace and security on the borders of both countries.

Crown Princess Sirinthon was very pleased to visit the Koh Kong Capital Provincial Elementary School to look around the capital and to go sightseeing by motor boat among the islands of Koh Kong Province.

Crown Princess Sirinthon expressed her pleasure at learning about the needs of the people of Koh Kong Province in the areas of health and education and she will investigate what can be done in order to help in both areas after she returns home.

POLITICAL

Biographic Information on New Cabinet Members

93SE0169A Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
27 Mar 93 pp 19-26

[Text] The forty members of the sixth development cabinet were inaugurated on 19 March. Some old faces remain, such as Harmoko, Siswono, Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, Akbar Tanjung, and Murdiono. Other names are gone, such as Ismail Saleh, LB Murdani, Sumarlin, Radius Prawiro, and Nasrudin Sumintapura. Through their departure, opportunities are opened for new ministers.

To give a complete picture, some of the new members and some "special" ones are described below. The latter are primarily ministers who have retained their seats and some who have left.

Emil Salim, Minister of Communications, 1973-1978; Minister of Population and the Environment, 1978-1993

"I will continue to teach," said former Minister of Population and the Environment Emil Salim, 62, indicating what he will be doing after serving as a minister for 20 years. During those years, the professor at the Economics Faculty of the University of Indonesia continued to teach.

Emil received a doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley. He began his involvement in government in 1966 as a member of the Presidential Economic Advisory Team. He then held a succession of ministerial positions, beginning with minister of administrative reform and, at the same time, deputy chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Board]. Following that, he was minister of communications, post, and telecommunications (1973-1978).

When Indonesia began to give attention to the environment, Emil was appointed minister of the environment. Beginning in 1978, Emil served three terms as minister of population and the environment and was successful in making the public aware of the need to conserve the environment. During his tenure, laws on the environment, space management, and population were issued.

Emil, who has two children, has not yet thought about where he will live when he leaves his official residence. Temporarily, he may stay at the home of his oldest child—who has presented him with two grandchildren—in Bona Indah Gardens, South Jakarta.

Harmoko, Minister of Information, 1983-present

Harmoko has set a new record for the cabinet. With his appointment as minister of information by President Suharto last Wednesday (17 March), he has now held the same post for three successive terms. Previously, Emil

Salim had held the same post—minister of the environment, later changed to minister of population and the environment—since 1978.

What is Harmoko's secret? "The actions I take always express the president's goals and way of thinking because the minister of information is an assistant to the president," Harmoko said at his official residence following announcement of the cabinet last Wednesday night.

The president's guidance is then spelled out in various ideas and actions by Harmoko, who formerly was general chairman of the Central PWI [Indonesian Journalists Association]. His programs are seen as successful because they bring information to the people from cities to the villages. One of these programs is the listener-viewer and reader club, which is very popular in the villages and has become a medium for educating and enhancing the skills of the village community.

In addition, Harmoko, who likes to speak to the public in an animated way, is viewed as successful in expanding the number of mass media as methods for disseminating information. Although there has been a limitation on the issuance of SIUPPs (press enterprise licenses) in some provinces, the overall circulation of newspapers and magazines has increased in general, as has the number of private radio and television broadcasters. In his third term of office, Harmoko will proceed with and expand all of his programs.

Harmoko, who was born in Patihanrowo Village, Nganjuk, 54 years ago, has three children and enjoys performing shadow plays. He did not think he would be a member of the sixth development cabinet. The word came early in the morning on 13 March. He awoke at 0300 hours following his daily practice. After performing prayers and reading from the Koran, he received a telephone call from the president's adjutant: "I am grateful for this confidence placed in me and I will not fail in it," he said after receiving congratulations from employees, directors general, and other officials within the sphere of the Department of Information.

Ibrahim Hasan, Minister of State for Food Affairs/Chief of BULOG [Logistics Bureau]

When he heard his name pronounced by Pak ("Father," a term of respect) Harto [President Suharto], Ibrahim Hasan, 58, governor of Aceh, immediately bowed in prayer and embraced his wife, Siti Maryam. She and their children kissed him. About 35 guests who had been invited to break the fast together at his home were also very moved. "I am just a village man and could not have imagined that Pak Harto would entrust me with being a minister," Ibrahim told Marhiansyah of TEMPO. Ibrahim was dressed in a sarong, white jacket, and black cap.

Ibrahim, who is the father of five children, has dark brown skin and a neatly trimmed mustache. He acknowledged that he had received a telephone call from Pak Harto on the Saturday afternoon before the

announcement. He said the call had been attempted since morning but did not reach him until afternoon. "Pak Harto told me to wait and listen to the announcement but did not say anything else," Ibrahim said. Siti Maryam however apparently had a hunch that her husband would be chosen as a minister after he successfully led a meeting of MPR [People's Consultative Council] Commission C which quickly resolved the matter of presidential responsibilities.

As for replacing Bustanil Arifin, Ibrahim's comment was: "Why Pak Bus [Bustanil Arifin] is my mentor. It will be hard to do as well as he has done." Ibrahim apparently understands food issues well. He graduated from the Economics Faculty of the University of Indonesia in 1960. In 1979 he studied problems in the production, processing, and marketing of food, especially rice, at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at Los Baños in the Philippines and wrote a dissertation entitled *Rice Marketing in Aceh: A Regional Marketing Analysis*. Ibrahim, who was born in Pidi once held the post of deputy for acquisition and distribution in BULOG.

Ibrahim Hasan, the son of Haji Mohamad Hasan, a strong supporter of MASYUMI [Council of Indonesian Muslim Associations], is known as an interesting Islamic preacher. While he was governor, he toured all of Aceh. He visited Islamic scholars in the villages and talked with them. To establish better ties with them, he wore a jacket made of drill instead of wool and avoided use of official cars. Every Friday, Ibrahim, who is also chairman of the Intellectuals Department of the GOLKAR [Functional Group] DPP [Central Executive Council], delivered the sermon at the mosque wherever he visited. Although he was shaken by terrorist actions, GOLKAR was able in the last two elections to seize seats previously held by the PPP [Development Unity Party]. Thus the promise Bustanil Arifin made during last year's election campaign was fulfilled: "If GOLKAR wins in Aceh, Ibrahim will become a cabinet minister." Thus it came true and the seat Ibrahim took was that of Bustanil Arifin. Ibrahim became minister of food affairs, chief of BULOG.

Joop Ave. Minister of Tourism, Post, and Telecommunications

Joop Ave clearly cannot leave the world of tourism. He has been director general for tourism since 1982. Long before that, however, he had more than 20 years experience in the field of protocol. Joop is also known as an expert in introducing tourism spots in Indonesia. Queen Elizabeth once praised him as a first-class press officer.

Joop, who is tall and has a sharp nose, is fluent in French, German, and English. He also speaks Javanese in a cultured and polite way. He received the title of Kanjeng Raden Mas Harjo Condronegoro from Sultan Mangkunegara VIII, but not because he speaks Javanese.

As director general for tourism, Joop often attended art festivals and seminars. "Tourism is an industry and

must be handled through planning," he says. He was diligent in his efforts to get the Tourism Law through the DPR [Parliament].

He has given his attention not only to efforts to increase the flow of tourists, but also to ways to encourage them to spend more money. As a result, in 1992, there were more than 3 million tourists who spent \$3.7 billion in foreign exchange. The 15.7 percent growth in the tourism industry in this decade is the highest throughout the Asia-Pacific area. Joop is proud of this, seeing that the minimal amount of \$5 million was spent on tourism promotion in 1991.

According to Joop, he did not know he had been appointed minister until he heard the president's announcement on television. Last Wednesday night, Joop—dressed in jeans, a brown batik shirt, and leather sandals—was mobbed by young people and acquaintances calling at his home. Among them were Mrs. Selvi Adam Malik and Dewi Motik. "I will have to study much about the programs and strategies of my predecessor, particularly regarding post and telecommunications," Joop said to Taufik Alwie of TEMPO.

To new acquaintances, Joop, who is still content to be single, can seem to be the most talkative of men. He characteristically pronounces criticism of this and that, but this native of Manado easily makes friends with anyone. Do not contact him by telephone, however!

Sujudi, Minister of Health

Dr. Sujudi is a very candid person. When many people were awaiting calls from President Suharto, Dr. Sujudi, rector of the University of Indonesia since 1986, acknowledges that he told his family not to use the telephone while the cabinet was being formed.

Judi, as he is usually called, says that someone whispered to him between meetings at the MPR [General Assembly] that he would be minister of education and culture. While Judi, a member of the MPR Factional Delegates group, was eating his predawn meal at the San Pacific Hotel, a BPPT [Agency for Study and Application of Technology] staff member contacted him to ask for his curriculum vitae but did not give the reason. Friday morning, before the announcement of the cabinet, someone else spoke to him. "He said I was on the list for the Department of Health," Sujudi said.

The telephone call from Cendana Street did not come until the afternoon. He was told to call a certain number. As soon as the call was answered, Sujudi identified himself. "Pak Harto asked, 'How is the UI [University of Indonesia]?' " Sujudi said. Pak Harto then explained, "I am planning on your being in the cabinet as minister of health." After asking about Sujudi's health, Pak Harto asked that announcement be delayed until 17 March.

Sujudi, who was the ninth rector of the University of Indonesia, is known as an academician. After finishing high school in Bogor, where he was born, he initially

wanted to study chemistry at the ITB [Bandung Institute of Technology]. When he began to think about the fact that he was the seventh of 12 children and that his father was only an employee of the BRI [Indonesian People's Bank], he changed his mind. He entered the UI Medical Faculty. "By studying in Jakarta I did not have to board anywhere," he said.

He was willing to begin boarding only after receiving a scholarship from the Department of Health—in 1950—in the amount of 200 rupiah per month. When he reached the fourth year Sujudi became an assistant lecturer in microbiology. A week after receiving his doctor's degree, he was sent to Stanford University in the United States for a year. Upon his return to Jakarta, he became a doctor of microbiology. His friends ridiculed him because that field would not make him rich. "If I had not taken that path it is not certain that I would have become a professor. Besides wealth does not guarantee happiness," he told Bina Bektiani of TiEMPO at his house Wednesday night after the cabinet was announced.

His house was full of his relatives when the president made the announcement, but Sujudi himself was not at home. That afternoon he said he had a meeting with Minister Habibie and some ICMI [Indonesian Association of Muslim Intellectuals] leaders at Manggala Wanabakti.

Sujudi, who has three children—two of them doctors—is on the rolls of several professional associations including the Indonesian Doctors Association, the Indonesian Microbiology Association, the International Union of Microbiological Societies, and the American Medical Association. He is also active in the Al-Azhar Islamic Education Foundation as chairman of the education section.

Djamaloedin Soeryodikoesoemo, Minister of Forestry

As a civil servant Djamaloedin's grade of IV-C was not very unusual. He achieved that position after 32 years of going back and forth among forestry agencies. Therefore his appointment surprised many people. It is true that the name of Djamal, 58, was not a prominent one.

Businessmen involved in forestry initially mentioned Prof Ahmad Soemitro now dean of the Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University. Some businessmen still championed Hasyrul Harahap. "Pak Djamal was not very popular among businessmen," said Ahmad Soemitro about his "competitor."

During his five years as director general for forest enterprises Djamal was known for being honest and a little formal. Djamal kept his distance from businessmen. "He counted the minutes when businessmen called on him," said Waskito Soerjodibroto, secretary of the directorate general.

According to one member of his staff, Djamal's attitude did not get much support. "Not many officials looked

with disfavor on the lobbying money of the business men—one of his staff members said. That attitude isolated him. "He has always been a lone fighter," the staff member said.

Many holders of forest exploitation concessions were stung by his actions. Companies not complying with regulations were fined or liquidated regardless of who owned them. Last year Djamal hit a stone wall, however, when he dealt with Barito Pasific owned by Prayogo Pangestu which Djamal believed had violated protected forests and clearcut the forest of a neighboring concession. Djamal was not successful in imposing the appropriate fine.

Although he had become a high official, Djamal was not reluctant to be the treasurer of the neighborhood association in the area where he lives in Taman Raya Dalam, South Jakarta. "Every rupiah belonging to the association is carefully accounted for in my books," a neighbor said.

Djamal received a degree in forestry from Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta in 1961. He joined PERHUTANI [Indonesian State Forest Enterprise], where he remained until 1981. Djamal, who was born in Lamajang and is Madurese on his father's side, then went to the department as a director. Two years later he was entrusted with the post of principal director of PT [Limited Company] Inhutani I in Kalimantan.

General Edi Sudradja, Minister of Defense and Security/Commander of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces]

It is rare that a general has experience as complete as that of Edi Sudradja. He has held nearly all the important posts in ABRI. He has been a battalion commander, a KODAM [military area] commander, assistant for operations on the ABRI General Staff, deputy KSAD [chief of Army Staff], and KSAD. He is now having his most spectacular experience. He holds three strategic positions at the same time: KSAD, commander of ABRI, and minister of defense.

Edi ranked first in the first AMN [National Military Academy] graduating class in 1960. In appreciation for that performance he received the Garuda-Yaksa sword when he was commissioned. His everyday appearance supports his title as "soldier." His hair is never longer than 3 or 4 centimeters and he gets a crew cut from time to time. He always appears alert. He wears a thick mustache and looks stern. Behind all of that, however, Edi is a friendly person. He never refuses an interview request by the press.

Edi is great on the field with his troops. Since 1982 he has taken part in operations from Operation Trikora to the East Timor operation. Some of his military experience has been with the Red Beret Corps.

As leader of ABRI he still thinks about the welfare of his men. Through the Kartika Eka Paksi Foundation funds

are distributed for the welfare of soldiers. No one knows how long General Edi will remain with ABRI.

Mrs Endang Kusuma Inten Soeweno, Minister of Social Affairs

She is usually called Mbak [Big Sister] Inten or Bu [Mother] Inten. Since 1988 she has been active as a member of the GOLKAR Faction in the DPR. During the last term she sat on Commission VII and she has now moved to Commission I which handles political issues. Nevertheless, her name is better known in sports circles. She is one of the directors of the Central PASI [All-Indonesia Athletic Association]. She is secretary general of the Working Women's Association and has now become minister of social affairs.

Born in Tulungagung, East Java, on 2 February 1944, she was raised in Magelang. Her father is Brigadier General retired Kusen Hirohoesodo, an Army doctor who headed the Military Hospital in Magelang. In Magelang she met Major Soeweno, an RPKAD [Army Commando Regiment], who asked for her hand in 1967.

She wanted to follow in her father's footsteps by becoming a doctor. She entered the Medical Faculty of Diponegoro University but did not complete her studies there. She now has a degree in administration from Atmajaya Catholic University, Jakarta.

The Inten Soeweno couple became a closely knit team. Both of them took part in sports. Inten liked swimming, track and volleyball. "I was a spiker on the volleyball team of High School 1-B in Magelang," she told Sri Indrayati of TEMPO. Sports like volleyball are not possible for her now, however. In 1979 she had an accident that resulted in the amputation of her right hand but that is no hindrance to her swimming.

Her involvement in sports management possibly is because of the hobby of her husband Lieutenant General retired Soeweno, who in 1983-85 was commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command] and was later active in the management of KONI [Indonesian National Athletic Committee].

Inten is still reluctant to talk about her new position where she replaces Mrs Haryati Subadio. "Why who am I? Bu Haryati may not even know me." Inten, who is the mother of three children, said humbly. "What about SDSB [charity lottery]?" "Ask Commission VII, I am on Commission I," Inten said, deflecting the question. She apparently was forgetting that the lottery tickets worth billions will be her responsibility.

Marie Muhammad, Minister of Finance

The bogeyman of the conglomerates has been promoted. He is former Director General for Taxes Marie Muhammad, who this Friday is to be installed as minister of

finance. Many people have questioned Marie's suitability for this position. One of the reasons is that Marie did not follow the career path taken by previous ministers of finance.

When Marie, who was known as the leader of the 1966 student movement, was assigned as director general for taxes in 1988, many people wondered if Marie was able to reach the tax target of 9 trillion rupiah. He achieved the target, however, despite the difficulties of the weak economy. In fact, in 1992/93 Marie collected 19.7 trillion rupiah, far more than the target. "I only expend effort and work hard. The matter of reaching the target or not is up to God," the father of three children said.

That is Marie's calm and persistent at each stage. These two traits also have marked his career in the Department of Finance. As soon as he graduated from the UI Economics Faculty with a major in accounting, he applied to the Department of Finance. Four years later, he was appointed as chief of the Industrial Service under the Directorate of Corporations and Financial Supervision of State Corporations. After an apprenticeship in the Subdirectorates for Industrial Companies, he became director of supervision of BI-MNC (state-owned business enterprises). Nine years later, he replaced Salamun A.T. as director general for taxes.

He has now been appointed minister of finance. It can be said that Marie, who likes jogging at Senayan, has lagged behind his student activist peers, such as Abdul Gafur and Cosmas Batubara, who became ministers first. While on the Central KAMI (Indonesian College Students Action Front) Presidium, he met Resmilia, a girl from Menes, Banten, who later became his wife.

Marie has never had his own house. When he still lived in his official residence in Slipi, he often did his work at the dining table. "How can a person whose job is to reach multitrillion rupiah tax targets work only at his dining table?" his colleagues reported to Minister of Finance Sumarlin. After that, he was moved to a more spacious house on Brawijaya Street in South Jakarta.

Oetojo Gesman, Minister of Justice

These days the smell of tobacco is everywhere again on the seventh floor of the Department of Justice building after an absence of 11 years. The new boss of the department—unlike his predecessor, Ismael Saleh, who was anti-tobacco—is a serious lover of pipe smoking. "I used to have a collection of dozens of pipes, but only two or three are left now," said Minister of Justice Oetojo Gesman.

Oetojo's first step is to study the programs of his predecessor. "I want to ensure continuity of existing things. There will be new plans, but we must wait for that. I will certainly present them at the proper time," he told Andi Reza of TEMPO.

Oetojo Gesman, who was born in Jakarta on 17 June 1935, is known for his many ideas. When he was

appointed BP-II [Pancasila (Indonesian National Ideology) Indoctrination Board] chairman he changed P-4 [Pancasila Indoctrination] seminar methods from lectures to simulations and contests. When Oetojo, now a GOLKAR chairman, chaired a commission during the recent MPR General Assembly, he was able to bring calm after Sabam Sirait's "interruption."

Oetojo, who has two children, said he was very surprised when on Sunday morning of last week (14 March)—three days before announcement of the cabinet—he received a telephone call from Cendana Street (from an assistant to the president). He was asked to help the president by being minister of justice. "This is an honor to me. I hope I can offer something to the legal field," said Oetojo, who likes to wear a jacket without a tie.

In the early 1960's, Oetojo was general manager of PN (State Corporation) Aduma Niaga. He has been active in SOKSI (Central Organization of Indonesian Socialist Workers) since 1961 and is now one of its leaders. He became a member of the MPRS (Provisional People's Consultative Council) and later of the DPR, and in 1975 he was appointed director general for supervision of labor relations and worker protection in the Department of Manpower and Transmigration.

The world of law is not foreign to this 1960 graduate of the UI Law Faculty. He said he revised labor regulations and was involved in the drafting of legislation in the DPR. What is truly new for him is the ministerial post.

Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, Minister of State for Investment Fund Promotion/Chairman of the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordination Board]

The optional evening prayers were not performed at the BKPM office on 17 March for about 100 people were watching television and wanted only to see President Suharto's announcement of the cabinet.

Among those present was Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, chairman of the BKPM whose name had been circulating for several days as a possible ministerial candidate. Sanyoto did not have his eyes on the television for he was bowed over a "leaked" list of new cabinet members, marking the names as they were pronounced by Pak Harto.

He did not have the chance to mark them all, however, because everyone immediately gathered around him to congratulate him when the president had read just a part of the name "Sanyoto." Thus he officially became minister of state for investment promotion/chairman of the BKPM. After everyone was carried away with the joy of the occasion, preacher Satiri Arsyad called on them to bow in a prayer of thanksgiving.

Sanyoto acknowledged that the president had notified him by telephone on 13 March at about 1600 hours. "Frankly that was the first time I had talked with the president by phone," he told TEMPO. He said the president began by saying the investment sector will be

very important in the future. The president also said that in the next REPELITA (Five Year Development Plan) the investment sector will be handled by a minister of state. "Then are you willing?" the president asked Sanyoto related. He admitted that it was hard to reply. After a moment of silence, he imitated President Suharto's statement to the recent MPR. "I consider this a duty and a call to service," Sanyoto said.

For Sanyoto, the sixth development cabinet is truly gratifying. "Besides myself, I have two relatives who are also ministers," he said. He was referring to Minister of Cooperatives Soebijakto—cousin of his wife R.A. Soesirah—and Minister of Communications Post and Telecommunications (as published) Haryanto Dhanuripto, his brother-in-law.

Born in Purwokerto on 31 May 1936, he studied at the ITB (then called the Engineering Faculty of the UI) in 1953. After receiving a scholarship, he continued his studies at Syracuse University in New York where he graduated as an engineer in 1962. Sanyoto, who has three children and a grandchild, designed the electrical system for the DPR/MPPR building and the audio system for the Senayan Auditorium. After working for 20 years in the Department of Industry, in 1987 he was appointed secretary to Minister of UPDN (expansion not given) Ginanjar Kartasasmita. He later became chairman of the BKPM.

Wardiman Djojonegoro, Minister of Education and Culture

This is the minister who dared to reply to Pak Harto using notes. When President Suharto telephoned Wardiman Djojonegoro, deputy chairman of the BPPT, to ask him to be minister of education and culture, Wardiman replied by nervously reading the response he had prepared.

"I feel the confidence you have in me is a great honor. I receive this assignment with all humility," Wardiman said to TEMPO, repeating the answer he gave as a student would memorize a drama lesson. Before he could finish reading his notes, Pak Harto interrupted. "I will give you instructions," Wardiman panicked, and the executive secretary of the IOMI continued to read his notes as he clutched the telephone receiver. "I deeply realize that the job entrusted to me is a very serious one."

Wardiman, who is now 59, admitted frankly to TEMPO that he had to prepare his reply. "I panic easily," he said. Therefore, having received a hint from Minister Habibie that he should be ready for a telephone call from the president, he said that last Saturday he prepared a written response.

Wardiman, who has four children, never dreamed that he would become a cabinet minister. He was so moved and gratified that he was not clear as to what his concept of education will be. "I will try to do better work," he said.

Wardiman, who has a background in improving the reporting from East Timor to the Indonesian side, is known for dealing with automation and its relevance to technology. Therefore he will work closely on the development of technology, training, and research in the national capital. That is the part of his thinking on the development of human resources. Human resources are important parts of the IBPT. [local culture] From 1982 until Wardiman who was Head of Research at the Faculty of Technology under Prof. Dr. M. S. Soekarno, Wardiman was assigned when he became the main committee in President Soeharto's "Werdin" (right) that to record those present in a ceremonial Act Pasibah. There he organized an exhibition, issue certificates from the IBPT and LPPI Indonesia students (IBPT) to continue as a tradition up to date.

He can estimate right now he made over 10,000 documents for his master's thesis — since there are so many law ministers like himself. "Alasak" does not have an under 11 MPV. By single documents he wrote, like Prof. Dr. Soekarno who was director of the 1982 Act. Mr. Mulyadi said, "when Soeharto left office, he was replaced by Abdurrahman

Abdurrahman, Minister of Manpower

When the main ministerialists like Abdurrahman would be minister of trade, chief of the economic division of P.I. Sarinah, he was surprised. The others in his cabinet and those of his side would only say the president gave him a different job. Abdurrahman did not know.

Later, the founder and first general chairman of the Indonesian Association of Young Engineers (HIPMI) said that a few moments after the new development cabinet was announced, the minister of manpower does not have any connection with his wife. Mr. Latief, who has four children and is now 50 years old.

When the cabinet was announced Abdurrahman was among his colleagues at a gathering for the breaking of the fast for Ied. Karmazang Arsyad, Nasarita (also) suddenly left the group, spread out his arms, and performed a prayer of thanksgiving.

When he was contacted by the news media, Abdurrahman said he had been on 17 March 1 was informed by the president's assistant with a message that I should call Pak Harry. I immediately dialed the number he gave. That was the first time I had phoned the president. He offered me a job — the recipient of an honorary degree from Krishnadasa University (1982). So, Wardiman (of IBPT).

In order to concentrate on manpower issues Latief, who was born in Kampung Baru, Bandung April 19, 1941, is prepared to withdraw from business activities. He has provided a replacement as managing director, Syaiful

Lieutenant General Ida Bagus Sudjana, Minister of Mining and Energy

The general was named as the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources on 20 March 1991. He is a member of the Senate (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat dan Senat). He is also a member of the Constitutional Assembly (Komisi Undang-Undang Negara) and the Constitutional Council (Komisi Hukum dan Perundang-undangan).

General Sudjana's career spans all the communications and mining industries. He is also sufficient as a PAPR member. After completing his studies at the Institute of Technology (ITB), Bandung, West Java, he was appointed member of technical office in PAPR. He was director, LAM's graduate students and professor in "Aero" (Bandung), ITB (Surabaya), PAPR, and other universities. He was appointed officer in the Technical Office of the Scientific and Technical Agency (BPT) (1969-1970), scientific researcher at PAPR (1970-1971), and the Technical Advisor (1971-1972) to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The day before the announcement of the above, Abdurrahman was considered his replacement. Abdurrahman was the one who along with others in the cabinet, the two ministers with whom Abdurrahman had been serving as a technical officer and a scientific advisor to the president, were considered with the task of replacing the former minister.

His colleague Prof. Dr. Sudarmo (minister of the environment) of whom was a former member of the Indonesian independence movement in the former colony of the Dutch East Indies and later became a member of the Indonesian independence movement. He left his post as chairman of the National Organization of Indonesian Engineers (OIN) and joined Handayani Dharmawati (former minister of the Environment) in the IBPT (1977-1978) and was appointed chairman of the OIN. Abdurrahman was appointed to the cabinet during the New Order.

Member of the IBPT, the Indonesian Institute for Science and Technological Education (ITS) in Surabaya, East Java, he was appointed as a professor of the ITS. He was invited as a member of the National Committee of Experts (Kemendikbud) and joined Handayani Dharmawati (former minister of the Environment) in the IBPT (1977-1978) and was appointed chairman of the OIN. Abdurrahman was appointed to the cabinet during the New Order.

Haryanto Dhanuri, Minister of Communications

Before 1988 he worked for the state-owned telecommunication company, Telkom. He was working as a manager of the Central Computer Center (CCN) in Jakarta. Then he working another three years for Indosat as a manager of the CCN. He was suspended in early 1990.

Haryanto, apparently had no bad relationship with the minister. He returned home in late 1990, before his cabinet was informed and a meeting to discuss his position. There were also the IBPT staff members. Abdurrahman was given the position of head of the acting department of the ministry.

theory and application under the BPPU (university) system. When he was attending pre-medical course, he was not yet acquainted with appropriate laws.

Haryanto was born in Purworejo on 14 August, 1931, the son of seven children. Haryanto's family was a churchgoer, upward and well-mixed in Jakarta. When Haryanto was a teacher at the UIN, he was a member of the Student's Union (Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia) in 1960. He graduated from the UIN in 1966 and received a diploma in medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry from Marquette University in France in 1968.

Although his expertise is in pharmacy, Haryanto has not farmed out of place in the community-action field. His medical and problems are basically problems of management. It is merely a matter of application. He told *Seluruh* (BEMPS):

Jugan Bernard Sialah, Minister of State for Administrative Reform

He started his career as a soldier. After completing high school he studied at the UIN. He graduated one year in 1958 because there were very few students coming from the patients of President Soekarno. Sialah's education applied to the AMP, which was accepted.

It turned out that Benny, Sialah's name during his military days, was not wrong. Graduating from the AMP in 1958, and comparing the achievement, his academic performance was outstanding and better than that of his classmates. It was no surprise that his career progressed rapidly to become commander of the 8th Cavalry Battalion of KODAM XIII and a year later was entrusted with the post as commander of the 7th Cavalry Camp in the Middle East. Some years afterwards, Sialah became associate commanding of KASJAM (army staff of Military Area XIII) Hasanuddin, and after that he became KASJAM IV Tropongan. Finally, 1982, Sialah was entrusted with the position of associate commanding and judge ASRI (Armed Army ASSEMBLY). Rivalin, Dr. Sudarmaji and Sudradja Al ASRI (ASASI) Sialah, who then held the rank of major general, was developing the organization in the ABRI organization, including the simplifying of the KODAM.

In 1988 Sialah was chosen as secretary-general of the Department of Mining and Energy. Because the performance in upgrading the administration of the department was outstanding, it had been reported since last year that President Soeharto was seeking at Sialah for the job of minister of administrative reform or civil development affairs. Sialah said however that he does not dream that he would be a minister. Therefore when last week people were preparing to receive telephone calls from Pak Harto, Sialah had been in East Flores and East Kalimantan to anticipate representation by President B.J. Habibie.

Sialah, now 54, was not persuaded that he would get the civil development cabinet and the post of min-

ister of culture or tourism. In fact with all his new assignments, Pak Harto asked him to replace some members and organize the government and the BUMN's. There are many people in the public sector who consider their careers cushioned so that they do not leave the private sector. Sialah said:

SIALAH, or initials J. Bongkar, M.Si., born 1931. He graduated from the University of Texas (USA) three children—two daughters and a son.

Mohamed Yogi Suardi, Member, Minister of Home Affairs

When he was chairman with the Indonesian National Regional Congress (Parlemen Nasional) in the 1980 MPR—Constituent Assembly, there were reports that Yogi was being promoted to the top cabinet. That same year, the late President Soeharto announced the composition of the civil development cabinet. Yogi was assigned to the ministry of home affairs ministerial duties.

Yogi's background before the civil development ministry was quite different. He came to Indonesia from West Java, admitted that he did not attend a school in Indonesia. He began working as a constable in 1960 at a police station in Bandung, and in 1962 he joined the TNI (Army) commandant of the 13th Divisional Bureau.

Yogi, 44, has been promoted since May, 1988, and as head of civil development has been engaged with the army's military units. Under Yogi's leadership, the 13th Divisional Bureau has been active in combating the Falangists—a Party Karya Negara group.

Before joining the government, Yogi had been serving as a leader of the military section from the day of independence until the mid-1970s. Yogi was born in Bogor, West Java, in 1944. He joined the "Suryawangi" Territorial force KODAM III, and in 1965 became a company commander of the 1st Infanteri Battalion of Cirebon. Not long afterwards, he was promoted to become commander of the 100th Paratrooper Battalion. In 1970 he became commander of the Bandung KODAM III (Military District) command. He then became commander of the 1st Artillery Brigade of KODAM XIII and commander of the 10th Infantry Brigade. During 1970-1971 he was sent to work overseas in the FARAJ (JAM), commander of Military Area XII. Following his return as commanding general of KODAM XIII (now KODAM IV) Semarang, Yogi served as commanding officer of Central Command. Yogi served as commanding officer of Central Command II for Java and Madura.

Yogi is married to Elvira. Sialah's wife also comes from West Central Java, and has two children and three grand children. He is the only member from the 1980 Constituent to the civil development cabinet.

Raden Ayu Sri Amniyah Sugandhi, Minister of State for Women's Affairs

For several days prior to the announcement of the sixth development cabinet, the telephone at Mrs. Mien's home did not stop ringing. Sometimes the calls were not answered. "I was tired," she said. The callers generally were asking for confirmation of her appointment as minister of state for women's affairs, and some extended congratulations. Mien's appointment apparently had been leaked prior to the announcement.

Mien did not appear very surprised at the new job. She appeared to realize that as chairwoman of KOWANI (Congress of Indonesian Women) the position of minister of women's affairs was only a step away. "The path leads by way of KOWANI," Mien said. Her two predecessors, the late Mrs. Larivah Sutanto and Mrs. Sulasikin Moerpratomo, had also been chairwomen of KOWANI.

As minister of women's affairs, Mien seems to be ready with her program, including one on the problem of women workers being sent overseas. "It is not that I am opposed to sending women workers abroad, but, if possible, their numbers should be reduced. There are now many job opportunities at home," she said.

Mien, now 59, was born in Magelang of parents from police and Javanese upper class backgrounds. Her father was a police commissioner. When Mien was 20, she married Sugandhi Kartosubroto, adjutant to President Sukarno. When Sugandhi left active military duty with a final rank of major general, he managed the MKGR (Mutual Help Association), a community organization supporting GOLKAR. Mien also served as a director.

When Sugandhi died several years ago, Mien took the reins of the MKGR while at the same time serving as a member of the GOLKAR DPP and as chairwoman of KOWANI. From her marriage to Sugandhi, Mien has one daughter who is married to Brigadier General Soetomo, former adjutant to President Suharto.

Hayono Isman, Minister of State for Youth and Sports

Hayono had just eaten his predawn meal when his home telephone rang at about 0400 hours last Tuesday morning [16 March]. The call was from the president's adjutant, who asked Hayono, who is general chairman of KOSGORO (Multipurpose Mutual Help Cooperative) Youth, to call a certain number, the number of President Suharto's "hot line."

In the telephone conversation as related by Hayono to Sunatmoko of TEMPO, Pak Harto asked him to be minister of youth and sports. "With your guidance, I am willing," Hayono told Pak Harto.

Thus just before the chief of state announced the composition of the sixth development cabinet, close friends and relatives gathered at Hayono's home in the Kalibata DPR Complex in Jakarta. When Pak Harto pronounced the name of Hayono as minister of youth and sports, everyone in the house shouted for joy. His

wife, Poppy Puiputri, covered his cheeks with kisses. "I am very happy. I heard for myself that Pak Harto chose my husband to be MENPORA [minister of youth and sports]," declared Poppy as she wiped tears from her eyes. Hayono, 38, is the youngest member of the new cabinet.

Hayono is the son of the late Mas Isman, founder and prominent member of KOSGORO, a community organization that played a big role in early KAI successes in the early 1970s. When his father died, Hayono was entrusted with the job of second chairman of the KOSGORO Headquarters Leadership. It was probably that position that brought Hayono to an PKP (GOLKAR faction) seat in the DPR during the last two terms.

Hayono, who is a director of three companies and a commissioner of three others, including PT Widya KOSGORO, has three children.

Tarmizi Taher, Minister of Religion

When he was appointed to read the draft of the inauguration of the president at the close of the MPB General Assembly on 1 March, people began to rumors. This is the minister of religion in the new cabinet. That speculation was not far off. Tarmizi Taher, who was born in Padang 56 years ago and grew up in Surabaya, was snatched by Pak Harto to replace Munawir Stadzak in the leadership of the department that has frequent dealing with the Islamic community.

Unlike his predecessor, who was a refugee, Taher, who graduated from the Medical Faculty of Airlangga University (UNAIR) in Surabaya in 1968, is known more as a manager and intellectual than as an Islamic scholar. The career of the former chairman of the UNAIR Student Union actually began in the Navy rather than in religion. Nevertheless, Taher is well versed in religious matters. He reads the Koran fluently, although he reads such books as Nasrullah Al-Gamidi too. As an Islamic intellectual, Taher is more accustomed to giving lectures in high-level government functions than to preaching in mosques or prayer houses. Taher is probably one of the few members of religion who take sports such as tennis.

After college, he began his career as physician on a warship in West Java. He then rose to the position of chief of the Tanjung Pinang Naval Hospital, which led him to study U.S. naval health systems in California and Washington. In 1978, he was promoted to the first echelon of the Navy and later became KAI (SUSKA) ABRI (chief of the ABRI Center for Mental Development). So far, he is the only two-star medical officer (two admiral) from the post 1945 generation in the Navy. On 1 June 1987, the year-sharay Taher, who has familiarity with reporters, was promoted to the post of military-general in the Department of Religious Affairs, he held until becoming minister.

Being a minister was probably Take's dream ever since high school in Jakarta. In the 1950s his school was behind the Department of Religious or Perwara Street in Central Jakarta. "I often gazed at that building," he recalled. His dream came true when the president's adjutant phoned him in the afternoon on the Saturday before the announcement. At first I did not believe it and thought someone was kidding me but it turned out to be true," he said.

"I will continue Pak Munawar's policies for developing the department," he told TEMPI when interviewed at his guest-filled home in the Kebayoran Baru area. His priority will be to increase the number and quality of religious teachers at all levels. "That is the central matter in REPILITA VI," he declared.

MILITARY

Profiles of New Army Area Commanders

*(INTerviewer: Jakarta EDITOR = Indonesia
16 Apr 91 pp 58-60)*

[Text] Big changes are occurring in the TNI-AU (Indonesian Army) beginning with the transfer of the post of PANGDAM [Commander] of MULJATRI Area III "Siliwangi" from Major General R. Nurjana to Brigadier General Muzani Syukur. That was followed by changes in PANGDAM V "Brawijaya" PANGDAM IV "Javara" PANGDAM I "Bukit Barisan" and PANGDAM JAYA (Metropolitan Jakarta). All of the transfers were officiated by Chief of Arms Staff General Ed Sudradja himself. Here are the new military area commanders:

Brigadier General Hendro Priyono

Abdullah Mahmud Hendro Priyono has full name Pu. He was born in Yogyakarta on 7 May 1941 and is well known in present times. He added the name "Abdullah Mahmud" after making the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1981. No one who meets Hendro will believe that there is a firmness behind the ease with which he talks with people.

Who would not be proud of being appointed PANGDAM? he said laughing. EDITOR: Hendro knows that the PANGDAM post he got will not be an easy one seeing that serious incidents have frequently occurred here. His concept for appointing a BABINSA expansion unknown) deputy when he was commander of the "Garuda Hitam" Military Resort in Lampung proved to be a strategy one. In doing so he anticipated a shortage of BABINSA's which led to the Warsi case. "Naturally we had to do something about the shortage. Any BABINSA officer who reported his villages were secure had to be living for how could our BABINSA officer monitor 17 villages?" he asked.

In 1948 Hendro moved to Jakarta with his father who was a member of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (TNI). Upon completing schooling at Pulu High School / an-

graduated Mada Street in 1964 Hendro then studied at the Graduate Mada Dental Faculty. After graduation however his strong desire to be an RPKAD (Army Command Regiment) officer prompted him to apply to the AMI (National Military Academy) in Magelang in 1965. After graduating from the AMI in 1968 he was assigned as commander of an RPKAD platoon at Magelang in 1968. In Magelang he met Tatj Muna a student at the Graduate Mada Law School and they were married in 1971.

He was transferred to Jakarta in 1971 as the regional commander with the rank of 1st Lt Lieutenant. He was then sent to Kalimantan as deputy commander of Karo Yuda to take part in putting down the PKAK (Kalimantan People's Guerrilla Force-North Kalimantan People's Force) uprising. He took that position in 1973 when he became KAN (short of action) for operations for Karo Yuda with the rank of Captain. In 1978 he received training at the Staff and Command School Fort Leavenworth Kansas U.S.A. In 1981 with the rank of major he was made commander of the 1st RPKAD "Gombira" Detachment in Jakarta. In 1983 he became deputy assistant to personnel of the SPANAS (Special Forces Command) conducting a dense mountainous operation. In 1984-1985 he was assistant commander general of KOPASINTARA under Wijaya as commanding general.

With rapid promotion, 3 days later he got only 2 days at the Gaungung annual R.I. course in 1987 with the rank of colonel. He became assistant to commander of the Metropolitan Jakarta RUMAH MULIA (Military Area Command) under the command of PANGDAM JAYA Sudarto. He then became commander of the Garuda Hitam Military Resort in Lampung in 1988. He became director D of the Strategic Intelligence Agency in 1990 and director A in 1991.

He has three children: a daughter (Hesti), a son (Edi) and a daughter (Dina). The younger of the PANGDAM received intelligence training in Australia in 1988 and she was assigned to the MPA (Malaysian Defense Office) in Malaysia.

Brigadier General Muzani Syukur

Born in the small town of Muara Samo, West Sumatra on 29 March 1941 he was appointed and promoted as PANGDAM III "Siliwangi" replacing Major General R. Nurjana who reportedly withdrew. Major R. Nurjana as governor of West Java Mozaen intended for induction at the Military Academy in 1968 but he did not attend command training course for a year. His military career began in 1967 when with the rank of second lieutenant he became a platoon commander in the RPKAD 1st Battalion a post he held until 1970. In 1970 he was transferred to Bawijaya as a company commander in the Special Forces Training Center PI SIJID. He afterwards remained for five years until he was sent to the SIAPA (Officers Advanced Course) in Bandung.

After completing the SIAPA he held the position of chief of territorial section 2 of the 1st Army.

Infantry Brigade until 1975 with the rank of major. He was promoted to deputy commander of the 30th Battalion "Kujang." In 1976 Muzani who is the father of four children receiving training at the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] Staff and Command School. Graduating in 1977 he became assistant for operations for KODAM XV "Pattimura" with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was in that post for only four months when he was appointed commander of the 31st Paratroop BN Battalion under KODAM XV.

In 1979 he became chief of the joint training bureau at Army Headquarters. In the years that followed until 1984 he served as assistant for research and development at the Airborne PUSANDA [expansion unknown]. After that and until 1988 he was commander of Military Resort 061 Bogor. He then held the post of chief of staff for the 1st KOSTRAD [Arms Strategic Command] Division until 1989. At the beginning of 1990 he became commander of the 2d Division of KOSTRAD at Malang. His last position before becoming PANGDAM was as deputy assistant for operations to the chief of Arms Staff.

Married to a Priangan girl Ade Sri Gustina, Muzani has two sons and four daughters. His love for shooting resulted in his being made chairman of the ASEAN Army Rifle Committee in Jakarta in 1992. Although West Java is not strange to Brig Gen Muzani his new post will force him to work harder particularly with regard to situations and conditions in the West Java community which has been developing rapidly. "Conditions five years ago when I was commander of the Bogor Military Resort are certainly very different from what they are now. Therefore I need to study things related to the development of West Java," he told the press following his installation.

Brigadier Harris Sudarmo

He was championed far in advance by East Java newspapers as the replacement for Major General R. Hartono. Harris who was born in Pati Central Java, 2 June 1941 is no foreigner to the people of East Java. His two previous positions that of commander of Military Resort 084 "Bhaskara Jaya" in Surabaya for 15 months and chief of staff for the 2d Infantry Division in Malang for nearly three years enabled him to become more acquainted with the character of the people.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1965 he began his career as a platoon commander in the 100th Airborne at Binjai North Sumatra in 1966. He then moved to Jakarta in 1974 as an officer in KODAM V Metropolitan Jakarta. In 1978-1979 he was commander of the 31st Infantry Battalion in the Jakarta Military Area. In 1980 he became commander of the West Java Military District Command and in 1985 he was promoted to commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade in Jakarta. In 1988 he was appointed commander of the infantry regiment of "Wirabuana" KODAM in Ujung pandang. Upon his return from Ujungpandang Harris

served as commander of the "Bhaskara Jaya" Military Resort under Military Area V "Brawijaya" until 1991. His career was further enhanced when in 1991 he was appointed chief of staff of the 2d Infantry Brigade at Singosari Malang. Finally he was chief of staff for the Metropolitan Jakarta KODAM prior to taking his new position as PANGDAM V "Brawijaya."

Other training included the Army Staff and Command School in 1979 and the Combined Staff and Command School in 1987. Married to Ratna a woman from Medan he has one son and two daughters. His calm and religious demeanor makes him fit nicely in East Java. Harris said the challenge that faces him as PANGDAM is how to work with a dynamic community. The people want to progress in every aspect. To anticipate challenges a leader must always maintain communication with the community. In this way he can give directions and support and achieve success.

Brigadier General Albertus Pranowo

When asked which KODAM besides Tidurana is the most threatening he said KODAM I "Bukit Barisan." The reason for this is present in Aceh which not long ago was hit by security disturbances. Around April the post of commander of that area was entrusted to Brig Gen Albertus Pranowo who was sworn in 2 February 1994.

This 1967 graduate of the AMN previously served as commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade in KODAM IX Tidurana, assistant for operations to the commander of KOSTRAD and assistant for territorial affairs of the "Bukit Barisan" KODAM commander. Military Resort 071 of KODAM I "Bukit Barisan" commander of Military Resort 022 of KODAM I "Bukit Barisan" PABAN (assisting officer) BINDEK, Training supervisor on the Army Operations Staff and chief of staff of Military Area XI Teuku

Brigadier General Theo Syafei

His success in driving away the Jusantika Express and capturing FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for an independent East Timor] chief Xanana Gusmao made him a topic of discussion some time ago. What has been headed. Theo who was born in Cirebon 26 June 1941 once turned his attention to a boxer and farmer and the FRETILIN and other terrorists to begin. His principle his clearly like that of a farmer who allows birds to fly freely over his rice paddy but who also allows even one to alight on his rice plants.

Besides proceeding with territorial operations Theo has also been diligently conducting special operations to clear up terrorist remnants in the city. As a result the FRETILIN have become increasingly discredited and some clandestine student organizations affiliated with FRETILIN have disbanded.

He graduated from the AMN in 1961 and in 1971 was made commander of the 17th Company of Special

Forces Center Group I. In 1972, he became KASI 4 at Special Forces Command Group I. Theo is accustomed to serving in the sphere of KODAM IX "Udayana." In 1975, he was assigned to East Timor. In 1978, he became commander of the 745th Battalion at Los Palos, one of the two elite battalions made up mostly of East Timor natives. He was made deputy assistant for operations in 1980, and two years later he became chief of staff for the 18th Airborne Brigade of KOSTRAD. In 1985, he returned as deputy PANGKOLAKOPS (commander of Operations Executive Command) for East Timor. In 1987, Theo did a territorial apprenticeship as commander of Military Resort 081 at Madiun under the "Brawijaya" KODAM. He then became chief of staff for KODAM II "Sriwijaya," his last post before becoming the East Timor PANGKOLAKOPS.

ECONOMIC

Suharto Names Economic Advisers

93SE01774 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
/ Apr 91 pp 1-1

[Text] Jakarta (KOMPAS)—President Suharto has appointed Prof. Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro and Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana as economic advisers. These two top economists have the job of presenting recommendations and views on general economic policy to the president and the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and development oversight.

The appointment of these two prominent men as presidential economic advisers was announced to reporters by Minister of State and State Secretary Murdiono at his office Friday afternoon [2 April].

Murdiono explained that the president deemed it necessary to appoint these economic advisers because he believes the handling of the economy in a macro sense must be strengthened and get constant attention.

"At this moment of readiness to enter the takeoff process, the president feels the things that must get serious attention are macroeconomic policies and policies that maintain firm economic stability, stimulate economic growth, and seek even distribution on the basis of economic stability and growth," Murdiono said.

He said further that macroeconomic management is the basis for building the economy. If the basis is not strong, any structure built upon it will have problems.

"We need to note quickly and carefully any problems that arise within the dynamics of national, regional, and international economic development. Besides such careful observation, we naturally need to take appropriate anticipatory steps. We must see to it that international economic developments do not have negative impact on our economy," Murdiono declared.

Because we are part of the international community at a time when international and intercommunity ties are

extremely interconnected, the world economy directly and indirectly affects our national economy, whether we like it or not. What we can do is to make any economic impact as small as possible. On the other hand, we must quickly and accurately exploit opportunities that exist," Murdiono said.

New Positions

The presidential economic positions assigned to Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana are jobs not previously known in Indonesia. These two senior economists have been known more as government advisers who provided input to departments. Prof. Widjojo advised the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS), and Prof. Ali Wardhana advised the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry.

President Suharto's decision to appoint these two economists as economic advisers is seen by many people as appropriate. Former Minister of Mining Haji Mohammad Sadi, who was contacted Friday, said he welcomed the president's decision.

"Frankly, this decision is very encouraging, because these two people have had experience in political changes. They will be very useful in reporting problems that may arise such as an overheated economy," Sadi stated.

Although this development cabinet is oriented to industrialization, macroeconomic issues such as inflation and balance of payments must get attention, Sadi said. Japan and Germany, which are always held as models of industrialization, give very careful attention to these matters.

"Inflation in Japan and Germany is the lowest in the world. If we should forget macroeconomic issues and concentrate solely on industrialization, the result will not be conditions like those in Japan or Germany, but like those in Brazil or Mexico," Sadi declared. "I hope that the presence of these two leading men will spur us to what Brazil and Mexico have experienced."

Guarding Credibility

Besides providing oversight of macroeconomic issues, these two senior economists will, as Sadi's opinion, be very useful in guarding Indonesia's credibility in the eyes of foreign creditors. The World Bank, the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI), Germany, and the United States will clearly be more confident because of the presence of Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana behind the cabinet.

"Prior to CGI meetings, Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana usually prepared everything needed for the meetings. Prof. Ali [Father, a term of respect] Wardhana [Ginandjar Kartasasmita] as BAPPENAS chairman will naturally receive good support because of the presence of these two top people," Sadi said.

Dr. Pandu Radja Sulabih, economist at Parahyangan University who was reached in Bandung agreed that the

presence of the two prominent economists will be very beneficial in protecting international ties. Their influence will at least cause people on the international scene to maintain their confidence in Indonesia.

"This decision demonstrates President Suharto's ability to integrate a cabinet dominated by technologists with advisers possessing an economic background," Pande stated.

Former Minister of Finance Frans Seda sees the offices given to Prof Widjaja and Prof Ali Wardhana as evidence of a new emphasis. Being presidential economic advisers means they have direct access to the president.

Seda evaluates this decision as a sign that President Suharto is continuing to give attention to macroeconomics. The appointment of these two experienced economists means that the economic policies that have been followed up to now will continue.

Government Plans To Increase Revenue

VIENTIANE: VIENTIANE THOU LAKH
VANG KHOM in Lao 29 Mar 91 p 1

(Unattributed report: "The Government Has a Plan To Increase Revenue to 13 percent")

(Text) For the 1992-1993 budget year the government has a plan to increase its revenue at the national level from 10 percent of social production to 13 percent. It is expected that this will increase to 14 or 15 percent by 1995.

To reach this goal the government has developed the following policies:

- | To collect a land tax instead of an agricultural tax (this is being developed and will be put into effect as law soon)
- | To issue a decree concerning the registration and stamping of official documents or documents which the people wish the government to certify such as sales contracts, various agreements, orders, etc.
- | To collect import duties on all presently exempt goods of at least 1 to 4 percent with the exception of goods covered by treaties with other countries as specified by government decree and guaranteed by the investment law. Therefore all raw materials imported for the production of exports must pay an import duty. The duties are to be paid when the goods are completed and exported.

4. To set realistic prices for the purpose of taxation and abolish the intermediate prices now used.

5. Customs duties will be continued, and research will be done to determine the appropriate rate.

6. To increase the tax rate for fuel oil, alcohol, beer, syrup and tobacco.

To change the selling of timber to a centralized system and to divide clearly and appropriately the responsibilities and benefits between central authorities and the localities.

8. To change the ownership of state enterprises according to the new law.

The government has issued decree No. 04-NY on 28 January 1991 (suspending collection of profit taxes of at least 1.5 percent from enterprises which are not registered).

In order to prepare for this, soon the Ministry of Finance and other concerned ministries will conduct research and improve the rate schedule for import duties in order to increase revenues and reform the economy. They will compile a law code for taxation and duties to be recommended for passage in mid 1993. They will also conduct research to make a unified listing of all goods according to international principles. And they will research whether to increase fees including new fees from those using the highways in order to build up funds to maintain and repair the highways.

POLITICAL

Ban on Chinese Who Renounced Citizenship Lifted

VIP-100524

[Editorial Report] Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay on 15 May reports that the Malaysian cabinet has lifted the ban on visits by Chinese nationals who

renounced their Malaysian citizenship during the 1948-1960 period and returned to China. These Chinese nationals now only need to have their friends and relatives in Malaysia become their sponsors in obtaining "social visits" passes. Health Minister Datuk Lee Kim-Sai, who announced the decision, said that this is in accordance with the government's desire "to adopt an open door policy toward China." The minister also said Malaysia is "receptive toward investments by China's state-owned companies as well as private investors."

Country Becoming Software Piracy Center

9 JP 100344

[Editorial Report] Kuala Lumpur: BERITA HARIAN in Malay on 24 April, page 3 carries an unidentified staff reporter's article saying that Singapore is becoming a center for software piracy and is "well-positioned" to be a distribution base. The situation is of concern because of the speed with which the pirates work. A representative for Business Software Alliance (BSA), a U.S.-based organization to combat software piracy said Singapore is a "lucrative" base for pirates because of "lack of enforcement." In a recent raid by BSA and Singapore police at two retail outlets, 300 manuals and 450 diskettes were seized. Among these were manuals for

Microsoft MS-DOS 6.0 released in the United States on April, the paper reports. The pirated version of MS-DOS 6.0 has been selling since 8 April, according to Microsoft's Southeast Asia general manager and chairman of the local BSA chapter Peter Wong.

The BERITA HARIAN article further reports that perception of software piracy differs based on whether it is viewed from the American or Singapore angle. Singapore feels that piracy is under control because fewer people are doing it "blatantly." The article also mentioned that past raids have only resulted in driving the pirates underground where big syndicates are capable of reproducing manuals hundreds of pages long.

POLITICAL

Princess' Political Role; Impact on Monarchy

93SE0173A Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai
2-8 Apr 93 pp 16-20

[Interview with Queen's Secretary Khun Ying Manatsanit Wanikkun and 'Confident' Thongthong Chanthalangsue by Piyanat Worasiri and Uaiphon Taechutrakun place and date not given]

[Excerpts] On the birthday of Princess Sirinthon, Manatsanit Wanikkun, who has served the princess for many years, graciously granted KHAO PHISET a special interview on this happy occasion. We also interviewed Thongthong Chanthalangsue, a close confident, in order to find out about her wonderful qualities and discuss the important events that occurred in May. The princess was very worried about the Thai people even though she was then living in a far-away country. [passage omitted]

[Piyanat/Uaiphon] Besides going on television early in the morning, did the princess play any other role during the May crisis that the Thai people may not be aware of?

[Manatsanit] At that time, she was not living in Thailand but in France. She had already talked about something like that happening. Actually, if things had been confined to Thailand, it wouldn't have been so bad. But the news that reached the outside world greatly tarnished Thailand's image. Everyone has the right to protest. But for the long term, that has had economic, political, and other effects. Thailand is viewed as a barbaric country. Tourists don't want to come here. Tourism has declined greatly. Thai Airways International has lost money, many people have canceled, and the hotels are empty. That affected many things. That is the only time that she has ever appeared on television. That was in France. She made a statement, saying that other countries would blow this way out of proportion and think that Thailand is not safe. The matter was blown out of proportion. But when she made her statement, people agreed with her, that is, how could officials have ordered that? Thais were somewhat relieved. Those living far away had no way of knowing the real facts. [passage omitted]

[KHAO PHISET] During the past year, there have been changes that have affected foreign monarchies, such as the monarchies in Malaysia and England. Have you followed the situation in those places, and has the princess ever said anything about this?

[Manatsanit] We have never discussed other monarchies. We live far away and really don't know what is going on. We don't know how much of what is said is true and how much is just rumor. But if a person is loyal to his monarch, how could he write such things? I have criticized those who have written such things. Perhaps it's because Thai traditions don't permit us to do that. I don't understand. If someone is dissatisfied, he should leave and do something else. I don't see why they have to write exposes like that. I don't think that people should

be writing things like that. But people today are different from people in the past. Another thing is that Thais are kindhearted and gentle. I don't think that Thais would do such a thing. But those are foreigners. And I don't know if things will change, because today, money is king. People want money and so they don't care who they hurt. We have wonderful traditions and customs. We don't think about receiving favors. Maybe it's because we have a very kind king. We don't know what their monarchs are like. We live far away. We don't know what the truth is. It would be wrong for us to criticize them.

There is no possibility of that affecting our monarchy, because the Thai people know what the royal family is like. I am speaking about all members of the royal family. The Thai people love their monarchy more than do people in other countries. This is because the members of our royal family work harder than the members of foreign monarchies. In my view, those people don't do very much. Perhaps their people are not as poor as ours. Foreigners are surprised by the work that they do. Common people have an easier life. If we want to do something, we can go ahead and do it whenever we want to. The princess doesn't complain. She has to attend three to four functions a day. She may go to Ratburi and then travel to Saraburi. Many of us wonder why she keeps such a hectic schedule. But I don't know what can be done.

[KHAO PHISET] Most people have great admiration for the princess and often make comparisons. Do you think that that is proper?

[Manatsanit] All of us have our own individual life to lead. Our paths aren't the same. Each member of the royal family has his or her own individual qualities. Princess Chulaphon, for example, is involved in AIDS work and the Chulaphon Development Village. That is work that is benefiting the people. People can't all do the same thing. They have to do different things. But they are helping, too. They all have different dispositions. You can't expect them to be involved in the same things. Stop and think about this. I am speaking without bias. They are good in different ways. Why do they have to be the same? They can't be the same. Each is good in his or her own way. And it's good that they are, because that means that each can help the people in his or her own way. People have different problems. You can't say that one member of the royal family is superior to another. Time will show that each one is working for the benefit of the people. You can't make comparisons.

Brothers and sisters, for example, are different. If something happens and they have to make a decision, that is what will show what they are really like. There is no way for people to be the same. And they may be good in different ways. Just because one person is good, it doesn't mean that another person isn't good. Sometimes people talk too much, and we don't know what is true.

[KHAO PHISET] It seems that most Thai people feel that the princess represents the stability of the monarchy.

in the future. Is that your feeling, and do you have anything you would like to add?"

[Manatsanit] I have never heard that before. But I have heard that people admire and love her. That is very pleasing. It would be very strange if people did not admire and love her, because she works very hard.

[KHAO PHISSET] During the time that the National Peacekeeping Council was in power, that section of the constitution concerning the monarchy and succession to the throne was revised. That is, a princess can now succeed to the throne, too. That generated much comment and had some negative effects. That part of the constitution was changed without consulting the monarchy. Isn't that right? What was their purpose in changing the constitution?

[Manatsanit] I heard about that. They revised the law once before. We are not really interested in that, because I don't think that the princess is really interested in gaining a higher position. In her present position she already has too much to do. (laughs) She doesn't dream of becoming this or that. They love each other. The princess has great respect for the prince. When they meet each other, the princess always pays obeisance to him. They hug each other. They have great affection for each other. It seems that those who say those things want to drive a wedge between them or something. She has never dreamed of gaining a higher position (emphasizing her words). I have seen this personally. The princess is not a devious person. She really loves the others. They have grown up together. They have loved each other since they were little children. Some people just like to talk and ruin things. They don't understand. The princess has not said anything to anyone about this. We are like her servants and wouldn't dare presume to ask her about this. She has never said anything about this. She loves her brother. They get along well. She is already very busy. I don't see how she could do any more. She has no desire to rise to a higher position. She has always been a good sister. She is a very kind person who loves her brother and sisters. People just like to talk. Men and women are gentle in different ways. People may think that the princess is gentle and so they may admire her more. I don't understand how people can say those things in view of the fact that they have always had a very loving relationship. People talk too much. They shouldn't say things that could cause divisions. They have a very good relationship. I don't understand. They help each other constantly for the happiness and well-being of the people. The princess wants to help people. She does everything asked of her and speaks plainly. People are born into high positions in order to help those who are less fortunate. That is her view. Thus, the members of the royal family all help each other.

[KHAO PHISSET] The princess is now 38 years old. Would it be correct to say that she is no longer interested in having a family of her own?

[Manatsanit] She founded the Khan Thong Ecological Association. (laughs) She is a happy person but she is not interested in having her own family. She has dedicated her life to the Thai people and wants to help children and other people. Whenever someone says they are getting married, she says "You mean you are leaving the Khan Thong Ecological Association?" (laughs)

[KHAO PHISSET] What does the princess do in her spare time?

[Manatsanit] She likes to draw and write and gives the proceeds from the sales of her works to the Pra Thep Rattanarat Suda Foundation so that children from poor families can attend school.

Professor Thongthong Chanthaengsu (passage omitted)

The Princess and the May Crisis

Concerning the events of that period, Professor Thongthong said:

"A friend of mine in England told me that the princess was very concerned about the situation in Thailand and that she tried to monitor what was happening here."

When we asked him his views about the role of the monarchy during that period, he said:

"Actually, in a democracy with the king at the head, the king rules but does not govern. That is, he is free of political responsibilities and refrains from becoming involved in the decision-making process as much as possible. It's best if he can stay out of that entirely. As it is said, the king can do no wrong. Others can carry out things on his behalf. But there have been at least two crises in Thailand, and no one knew how to solve them. One was the crisis in October 1973, and the other was the crisis in May 1992. It's clear that the monarchy helped to end those crises and restore peace in the country. But even so, no one wants anything like that to happen again. No one wants the king to have to step in and save the situation every year or every 15 years. I think that each of us must take steps to ensure that such things don't happen again. If that supreme power has to be used frequently to handle various matters, some day it will be necessary to use that power repeatedly. And it may not be possible to achieve the results that everyone expects. That could be harmful in many ways. Thus, in my view, if the country faces a great crisis and there is no other way out, we must look to the king. But each of us has a duty to ensure that such things do not happen very often."

ECONOMIC

Thai Recording Chief, Sources on IPR Problems

93SE0174A Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
3-9 Apr 93 p 26

[Unattributed report: "Unmasking Three Companies With Copyrights: the Institute Wants the Government To Break the Monopoly"]

[Text] The problem of the production of illegal tapes and videos is still widespread. It was brought about by the monopoly held by three large companies, including EMI, CBS, and WEA. These companies have a monopoly on the copyrights, and the Thai Music Tape Institute has not been able to arbitrate an expansion of copyright ownership. The only thing left to do is for the government to get involved and deal with the problem in a proper manner. It could be a mediator in setting up a center for distributing the copyrights for foreign music tapes so that there could be free competition without the monopoly which has limited opportunities for others involved. And new producers would be able to produce music tapes legally and distribute them broadly.

Mr Charoenchai Wangarayatham, the head of the Thai Music Tape and Record Institute said that since the United States and the EC had joined forces against Thailand for its regular violation of copyrights, they had begun to demand that Thailand protect the copyrights for music tapes and records. They have not been successful. The Music Tape and Record Institute has held discussions with the International Federation of Recording Artists (IFPI) since 1991 and has insisted on cooperating to produce legal tapes. In addition, it has recommended that the IFPI and the Department for Intellectual Property hold talks with the owners of the copyrights so that rights could be given to producers in Thailand. The institute would be prepared to clear the illegal tapes from the market within eight months. These tapes are now produced widely and are worth billions of baht. The institute has not received a reply from the IFPI.

A source said further that as long as there was a monopoly on the copyrights for music tapes, the foreign tapes would remain expensive. If the government were able to correct this problem by setting up a center for distributing the copyrights for the foreign music tapes, it would be beneficial for the consumers, who are generally young people and students. This would also provide an opportunity for tapes to be produced legally, and the price would fall to a level equivalent to that of Thai music tapes. If an agreement could be reached, the illegal tapes and the counterfeit tapes would certainly be gone from the market within three months.

A source from a company with a copyright monopoly said that it would be difficult for the institute to have the government set up a center for distributing foreign music copyrights to Thai producers. The companies with the monopoly said that the institute was making these recommendations with the goal of making more profit than it should. The acquiring of rights for production and lyrics required direct communication with the owners in order to bid for those rights each year. The reason for the past problems was that they did not want to make very

high bids when this was not necessary, claiming that they did not know the owners of the copyrights. And so this recommendation was not possible because the two sides disagreed over the profits. In addition when a new music tape came out, the master was copied and [the copies] were sold quickly. The two sides still disagreed about the recommendation and were not able to put it into effect.

Thailand was still considered to be a principal copier of tapes which violated copyrights regularly. This affected Thai music tapes which were not promoted commercially as foreign tapes were. Even if Thailand were able to export in the future, its music would not be respected because those in other countries would not be willing to be representatives for it or to acquire the copyrights. This is because Thailand was still not able to operate according to the law.

A source in the Department of Intellectual Property expressed the view concerning copyrights for music tapes that it would be difficult to have the department become a copyright center or for it to organize a center to collect copyrights for distribution to producers because the department was a government unit which had no role in or authority to conduct talks in this matter. But it would be able to make a list of names of copyright holders to pass on.

It was similar for video tapes. In the past those who operated according to the law were hard pressed. Many were forced out of business, and now some have joined together to promote the video trade. They have been able to conduct business correctly and have set up Right Pictures Ltd. with operating capital of more than 150 million baht. More than 80 percent of this has been used to purchase the rights to distribute pictures from large companies involved in Thai movies, including Sahamongkhon Films Ltd., Five Star Productions Ltd., Nonthanan Entertainment Ltd., Apex Ltd., Thai Entertainment Ltd., Kiodentthao Films Ltd., and Kantana Productions Ltd. For this reason the Right Pictures Company is probably the company which can clean out the illegal movie business because it is a group formed to operate legally in production, sales and in bargaining on prices. In particular the centers for the renting and distribution of video tapes will be able to conduct business with confidence and without being afraid as in the past.

The persistent challenge presented by the illegal video and music tapes both domestic and foreign to all government units has not been taken seriously. These tapes are worth billions of baht. The losses in taxes must be reduced because funds are needed for officials to regulate the industry. For this reason it is worth following the progress of those pressuring for the setting up of a center for distributing copyrights in the near future.

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